The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XVIII. (Price Eight Annas.) *May 1930.* *(Registered L-1322) No. 5.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Editorial News	... 91
From Small things to Great	... 92
Gape Worms in Poultry ...	... 94
The Non-Square Deal ...	... 95
In the Light of Experience	... 98
Fourth World Poultry Congress	... 100
Current Events in England	... 104
Letters to the Editor ...	... 106
Monthly Competition ...	... 108
? ? ?	... 109

EDITORIAL NEWS.

All readers will welcome the news that the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association have undertaken to run the *All-India Poultry Exhibition* this coming season under the auspices of the Indian Poultry Club. We feel that in having this annual fixture on the western side of the country many more enthusiasts will come forward and support the show. Looking through our records we find there are quite a lot of members in the Bombay Presidency, and it is only fair to let them have the advantage of the All-India show.

We hope to publish very shortly the actual dates and place, also the judges, and trust that all keen fanciers and members will come forward and make this year's shows a record.

Several members have recently asked for shows to be held in the various provinces. We see no reason why *every* province should not hold its own show. It means a little propaganda for financial support, and mainly the support of poultry-keepers in the various localities. The Club is ever ready to support shows, and we can give every assistance. What a wonderful *All-India* we should have if the best birds in each section of Provincial Shows were to compete against each other. This is an ideal for which we should all strive for and, eventually, we could say that the annual show is an *All-India* in every sense of the word.

Everyone should now be in possession of the new Year Book. It has been gratifying to receive several letters of appreciation on our efforts to enlarge this book. We hope that our successor in office will keep this going and receive the support it deserves. We have still a few copies for disposal and should find a place in every poultry-keepers library.

Mr. Lumsden has kindly sent in a recipe for the cure of the R. I. Reds which we commented upon in our last issue:—"Stock preparation. ½ Dram Pot. Bromide, 3 ozs. Water. One tablespoonful of this preparation is mixed to ½ pint water and this forms their drinking water during the day. When the birds are too bad to drink by themselves a little should be spooned down every hour. The above preparation is also good for apoplexy both as a cure and a preventative." We hope readers will benefit by this, especially now that the hot weather is here.

We thank Mr. Geo. Howard for giving us "Current Topics from England". Being so interested in poultry matters in this country, readers will get the benefit of his past experience and poultry news that will interest us all.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace the Agents for "CELOTEX" have some very interesting literature concerning the making of poultry houses with this material. Anyone interested should write direct to them for this descriptive pamphlet, which will be found very useful.

FROM SMALL THINGS TO GREAT.

(By "Poultryman.")

Advice to the Beginner.

Some people keep a few fowls as a hobby pure and simple, others do so as a means of some increase of income, whilst we have the man who depends mainly or entirely upon poultry profits for his livelihood.

We wonder what percentage of poultry keepers could tell us what their profits were for 1929? Not large, we are afraid, and this at once shows a want of business methods, whilst the lack of a balance sheet takes away a great deal of interest from the work.

Even the smallest keeper of poultry should keep a strict account as to profit or loss, as, if his hobby is losing money, it shows something is wrong with the fowls or their management, and it will surely be of interest to find out where the error lies. If the past—time shows a profit, then it must be a satisfaction to the owner and also a great incentive to do better still. It had better be said before going further that a real love of the work and a knowledge of the long hours of duty necessary to success is all important. In fact, the work should not be "work" at all, but a pleasure to the poultry keeper, and without this enthusiasm failure is the almost certain result.

Again, it is astonishing how many people there are who fail as poultry keepers who, if they had spent less money and more thought would have succeeded. Many of these are men who had served from six to seven years apprenticeship in their own trade, and who have known from their own individual experience that knowledge of any trade has to be acquired by actual practise ere it can yield profits Yet these same men have foolishly thought they could make money out of poultry without any real learning of the work.

When one comes to consider the process of hatching, rearing, care of growing stock, to mention but a few parts of the work, it is easily seen that practical experience of some considerable extent is necessary before undertaking to start on a large scale.

No one should attempt to make a living out of poultry unless he or she has gained some real practical experience. The failures we hear of and read about are not the fault of the hens. They are not due to lack of markets. The demand for poultry produce is as great as ever, but those who wish to meet the demand must know their business.

The most successful men of to-day are successful because they have gone slow. They have grown with their work. A few years since they were amongst the learners, and they learnt in the best school—that of practical experience. What they have done others can do.

In these days when everybody is in a hurry it is wise to remember that in the old fable it was the tortoise that beat the hare. Many who take up poultry keeping retire in a year or two because they went too fast. There is money in poultry, and plenty of it, for the men who are willing to learn the business. But many come into the poultry business with little, if any knowledge, they spend a great deal of money on stock and appliances, they read books and papers, and expect that success will attend their efforts. It may. In the Poultry Press, in books on Poultry, and in other papers, there is a great deal of advice given on the subject of starting in the poultry business. Much of it seems, and perhaps is, unnecessary, but we find there are a very large class of poultry enthusiasts who are inclined to get right into the work, hit or miss, on a large scale within the first year or two. Therefore, I repeat, go slow. If for instance, under reasonably fair conditions you have raised on your small place in the past season 100 good chickens, it may be safe for you to undertake to double the product next year, but if you set out to raise 1,000 straightaway in your first year, the chances are you will lose a much larger percentage than you should if you raised only a few. It is better to aim for quality than quantity.

Again, when poultry keepers increase their flocks up to several hundred or a thousand their methods of care and feeding are apt to change, and then many of them go backwards instead of forwards. If you have a mind to increase the future extent of your poultry work, go slow.

People who are desirous of starting in the Poultry business may serve an apprenticeship in poultry culture, that will not only cost them nothing, but

will give them both profit and pleasure, whist they will be gaining knowledge of the business. The first thing to be done by the would be poultry farmer, is to secure from the Editor, I. P. G. such books as, "Selecting the Layers". (P. O.) "Inheritance of Fecundity". (O. S.) "Incubation, (Natural and Artificial)", and a book on the particular breed they wish to take up. These they should carefully study for a few months before making a start with the birds. *They should also subscribe to the I. P. G.* They should attend shows, mix with breeders and learn as much of the theoretical side of poultry culture as possible before seeking personal experience.

Being well soaked in the theory, they may then seek the actual experience which is to lead on to greater things.

Before the birds are purchased the house and run must be erected, and to start with I would advise not more than one house and run, even if there is room for more.

Everything about the house and run should be made as durable as possible, with plenty of light and ventilation, but with freedom from both draughts and damp. The run should be as long as possible and a portion of it at least should be covered for use as a scratching shed.

Touching upon the question as to which breed is best, is one for the beginner's own consideration, but the breed will be best which will receive the best care.

How to start? Shall it be with eggs, day-olds, or mature stock? This is a matter upon which inclination, as well as the pocket must be consulted. Possibly eggs from a reliable source will fit the problem best, as then, from start to finish of the first season the owner is learning his business right through.

It is not necessary to go into the subjects of rearing, feeding, etc., as this information will have been obtained from the books mentioned.

There is one factor, however, that must never be overlooked and that is regularity in the poultry yards, be you tending broody hens, incubators, growing chicks or adult fowls, be regular in all your work. Do all the different duties day by day at the one time fixed for each, and in proper sequence. Water should always be fresh, and placed so that the rays of the sun may not fall on it. The grains and meals should be sound and sweet, and all green food fresh.

One great factor in obtaining success, is the supply of grit. The birds must at all times have free access to oyster shell grit. This is as essential to the growing chick as to the laying hen. The former will grow better and the latter will lay better, if the grit box is kept in constant supply. Starting in a small way as suggested the would-be poultry farmer may at first have only sufficient eggs for his own household with perhaps a few to spare for his neighbours, and there will not be a lot of profit, but experience will have been gained. In the second year another pen may be started and some breeding indulged in. There will be more eggs for sale, but not more than can be sold to the neighbours. In fact, it is doubtful if there will be enough to supply all the neighbours who seek them, because people will rush for eggs which they know are fresh and of *large size, and, what is more will tell their friends* where they can obtain eggs that are really new-laid.

The making of appliances, and the feeding of the stock will give an experience of all sections of the business, and will gradually be making profit to extend operations. Thus in a season or two it is possible for a man to have anything from 100 to 300 birds, all reared by himself, and all, or nearly all, his appliances home-made. But that is not the greater benefit derived. He will have had a nice, healthy form of recreation from his own business. He will have trained his wife and children to take an interest in live-stock, and himself moving, from small things to great, will have acquired knowledge of priceless value which will enable him, when he makes the plunge, to become known as one of the most successful poultry keepers of the country.

GAPE WORMS IN POULTRY.

(Written by JAMES SCOTT.)

Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
Member of the Society of Chemical Industry.
Member of the American Chemical Society.

AN INSIDIOUS AND DESTRUCTIVE DANGER.

It is never at any time a pleasant task to closely examine *worms*, whatever may be their size, colour, or nature, since they are always associated with either filth, decomposing matter, or rubbish generally. Yet if no one had investigated their formations and histories we should still be ignorant of many important, interesting facts concerning them and their work. When they are removed from their immediate surroundings, cleansed, and either mounted as microscopical objects, or studied in their living state, they are by no means unattractive, and are really enlightening in their peculiar details.

Many readers may already know that the disease called "Gapes," which attacks poultry, is due to a definite species of worms which, in the mass (including all kinds) are called "Vermes." Hence the oft-used expression "vermiform," *e.g.*, the vermiform appendix in Man's abdominal regions, thus named because of its "worm-like" shape. There are, however, many varieties of life known as "worms" which have nothing to do with such things, *e.g.*, silkworms, which are really caterpillars.

But the centre of the present subject is really a worm, and belongs to the group called Nematodes, which includes the thread-worm that often troubles our children.

In the instance under attention, the worm responsible for the onset and prevalence of "Gapes" is also thread-like, but is red, sometimes approaching so vivid a colour as to be a brilliant length of scarlet or crimson, or a blend of both. It is scientifically distinguished as *Syngamus trachealis*.

I will describe the main symptoms of the malady attributable to the tantalizing, and often destructive tissue work of this worm. It should be borne in mind that though medium-young and adult fowls are liable to this particular trouble, the greatest loss of life occurs among chickens. The worms manage to get into the windpipe—the trachea—hence their specific name, and may even reach the finer bronchial tubes of the lungs. The disease is caused by these parasities blocking the ramifying air passages of the breathing organs, and thus preventing the blood from being fully aerated, as is necessary for the exidation of the red corpuscles, which build up flesh and perform other wonderful functions, as they are rapidly carried in the circulatory system, the heart-beats being responsible for that process. That is a primary interference; more serious ones are their habit of sucking the blood from the tissues on to which they affix themselves in the manner hereafter outlined. By mere mechanical irritation of the lining membranes or mucous layer, they may cause inflammation of the parts affected. That their minute exertions, intensified by the presence of a crowd of them, can inflict severe pain and damage, is proved by the expert statement in the Ministry of Agriculture's Leaflet No. 58, which reads as follows:—

"In either case the birds may succumb. Chickens up to four weeks old are the most susceptible."

Signs that the birds are attacked by the worms include continuous gaping, when the owner would expect to see them lively and cheerful; repeated stretching out of the neck in an aimless manner; a wheezy, fidgetty cough; drooping wings; feathers ruffled untidily, and exudation of frothy sliva from the mouth.

The *female* worm, when adult, is about four-fifths of an inch in length; whereas the adult male is a mere one-fifth of an inch, or so. Hence it is quite obvious that the female is in this case the predominant partner. She is, on the average, *four times* bigger than her sexual companion, and to make more secure of him, she generally has him fastened to what appears to be, but really is *not*, her waist! In other words, it is the rule to encounter these worms so united *permanently*, that they resemble an elongated letter Y. It is owing to this fact that, before naturalists discovered the truth about the pests' careers, country people called the creatures *"Fork Worms."*

THE NON-SQUARE DEAL.

(*By "Wayfarer"*).

Some one has been complaining that having purchased some White Leghorn eggs from an advertiser in one of the daily papers, was disgusted to find on hatching that the chicks were marked with black. The purchaser asks, has he a claim on the seller of the eggs?

I know nothing of the rights of a claim, except, that if it be an accidental crossing of the blood, the seller, if he has a reputation to sustain, might be glad to replace the eggs sent with an equal number of proved eggs, also an apology for the error.

This is where the danger of purchasing eggs from unknown sources comes in. Anyone can advertise in the daily papers, and purchasers have no guarantee of any kind and have to take the risk; for all men are not scrupulously honest, and to many folks keen on a sale, any kind of white fowl is a Leghorn.

Themselves ignorant, willfully or otherwise, of the meaning of Blood Strain, they go on crabbing the market for others who devote time, money and exertion to raising the standard. What do they care, a sale to them is a sale, and once delivered, the buyer can go hang.

I have no idea what the purchaser wanted the White Leghorns for, mayhaps for the show, but I

(*See on next page*).

(*Continued from previous page*).

It ought to be noted that if *all* the worms were thus disposed of, there must be an "equality of the sexes" among them, but since we cannot fathom their conduct in the darkness of air-chambers of living tissue, it is not possible to be absolutely sure on this point. The separate sexes must issue from separate eggs, so that before reproduction begins, small (male) and large (female) worms must exist. Probably, after pairing, the males die off, and help to complicate the disease of the birds—one cannot really say if that is so.

The worms are stricted, or striped across the body by extremely fine lines, or segmentary junctions, and the skin is transparent, or nearly so. I have often watched *living* nemetode worms, in a magnified condition, and been amazed at seeing multitudes of tiny, oval, glistening eggs shaken to and fro in the oviducts, and jerked out spasmodically from the vent, in the situation where copulation occurs. Such eggs, which average a mere 1/250th of an inch are not, however, "laid" in the case of the 'gape-worm.' The creatures, after having been coughed up by the afflicted birds, lie about the ground, and should that be or become damp, their bodies burst, and the eggs are released free. These eggs soon hatch to young, immature, or embryo worms, and may easily get swallowed by birds which are pecking over the parts on which they occur.

Many biologists believe that earth-worms consume large numbers of these organisms, and that when chickens feed thereon, they cannot avoid getting infected by the un-wholesome parasites.

Each of these gape-worms has a circular, or bell-shaped mouth, at the bottom of which are *six* hard, horny, piercing lancets, encircling the gullet. No wonder they can so injuriously affect the delicate breathing tissues of the chicknes! As many as twenty of the obnoxious things have been found in *one small area* of the fowl's trachea, or else pulmonary tubes. A few such groups as these, within a small bird, are bound to inflict *very rapid injury*!

Now it should be pointed out that however clean a poultry breeder may keep his ground, there is always the danger that these gape-worms may be introduced thereto, as it has been proved that wild birds can disseminate them, carrying infected soil from dank woodland on their claws. So that it is advisable to not ignore these possibilities.

For readers who need, or would like to have for future reference in case of emergency the best available information respecting preventives and remedies for this disease, I should say that they cannot do better than ask The Ministry of Agriculture, 10, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, for one of their *free* Leaflets No. 58, which gives some really valuable and elaborate advice.

"*EGGS*"

(Continued from previous page).

rather think for a few eggs for his table. It does not matter one iota which, for the process of breeding is just the same, that Blood may tell. To those who do not know, a white Leghorn is just a white Leghorn, but to those who do know, it is far otherwise.

If you want birds for the show bench, they must be pure bred, from birds of the show type in whose veins runs the blood of show benchers and from none other. In the same way egg layers are not come by chance birds, they are specially bred for the job, just as race horses are bred to win races by speed and stamina; and show dogs are bred for their looks, build and appearance.

Of course there be exceptions to every rule and every here and there an odd hen of no distinguishable breed will lay surprisingly, and an un-pedigreed horse will win races. These are the thousand to one chances and their ability is confined to themselves. Their children will never equal their performance but will revert back to what their grand parents were, just ordinary birds or animals.

It is here that skilled breeding comes in, and its done this way. He is beginning from the very beginning, he has a hen, we will say, of a given breed that lays extra well, he takes a cock bird of the same breed, one from a mother who also has laid well, mates it with his good laying hen, and from their chicks only the very best layers (one in twenty or so) are again bred from, and so on again and again till, to use an ordinary expression, the habit of great laying is engrained in them, and the vast majority will be first class layers. This is what is called A Laying Strain and is advertised as first class Utility birds.

Why take a thousand to one chance against you, when you have a three to one chance in your favour, and this is exactly what people, who purchase from unknown advertisers do. There are plenty of proved owners who advertise in the I. P. Gazette, who will guarantee that if their birds be properly kept they will lay well, then why go where you don't know what you will get?

Their is a difference in price of course, but in buying eggs it is very small, and the difference in the chicks makes up for it, for there is a vast difference in the article purchased; and you would not go into a European shop and expect to get first grade Silk at the price of Jute, and difference is just the same.

You cannot see any difference in the eggs, any more than anyone else, but I know the difference will be in the chicks. There is no chance about it; breeders do not deal in chance, its the reduction of chance that makes a strain.

What the real breeder breeds for is, that so far as the human mind can prove the secrets of Nature, he will, by breeding from only the very best layers, be able to guarantee his hens before they are born, as good layers when they grow to maturity.

Inheritance is a great thing, and just as some folks have family traits of feature, form or temper, so it is with the hen, for those who come of a laying strain lay, for it is their nature to do so, and those of unknown blood, who can tell what they will do?

The I. P. Gazette has lots of breeders who advertise and lots of breeds to select from; Breeders who because they have for years selected only the best layers and used cocks from the best laying strain have been able to ingrain the habit of laying into their hens.

If one is willing to take the trouble to hatch out and bring up the chicks aright, why not get the best of their kind? A good looking, well bred layers, never arrived at its perfection by chance, it took thought, experience and labour to produce it, and if its eggs cost more than those of a chance begot bird, can you wonder at it?

If you can, purchase always eggs of a proved strain from a seller who has a reputation to uphold, and you will be the gainer all the way round. The saying "There is nothing like Blood" is as old and means that by careful selection the breeder, be it of hen, horse or dog, has brought given traits into his bird or animal to such perfection, that they can be depended on, in the majority of cases, to produce off-spring that will conform to given rules, be it to lay eggs, win races, or cups on the show bench, for blood will always tell the stuff they are made of.

United Provinces Poultry Farm, Lucknow.

Our many clients will share with the Association the pride they have in announcing that at the recent All-India Show, out of eighteen exhibits entered all won awards with the exception of one pullet.

We also carried off the supreme trophy of the Viceroy's Cup with an utility exhibit "Black Australorp Cockerel" who also won four other challenge cups.

Our other wins were in R. I. Reds with a pullet bred from our Prince of Wales's Strain and the best Breeding trio challenge cup fell to our R. I. Reds.

Our Light Sussex won highest honours including challenge cup and both White and Brown eggs from the Farm went up top.

We have some attractive offers in breeding pens to sell next month, the pens that have bred the above good stock.

Chickens and eggs are now on sale also. Send for our full price list.

Apply Secretary,—

8. **U. P. P. A. LUCKNOW.**

CONSISTENCY

Is a term we can still use as we have done in our large adverts for years past. Two 1st prizes and challenge cup with the only two entries of "Sperrin" birds at the last Calcutta Show. At Lucknow, our client won three 1st and one 2nd with Light Sussex; three 1st prizes out of five. Not bad, is it? Since 1923 we have exported to India *more winning Rhode Island Reds than any other three or more English or any other* exporter, while other breeds from us have more than held their own. The cup for best Imported Bird has more than once been won by one of our clients at the All India and *Provincial* shows, while at *Rangoon* one of our clients exhibited a *Red* from us that was declared by the Press to be the **best bird ever exhibited at show in Burma**, and our client followed up this success the following year by winning cup for Best Bird in the Show with a Buff Rock from us.

No Flash in the Pan with an occasional export

but consistent success, year after year. Further, one client had sent him last year his fifth consignment from us; another has had three consignments; another two with a *repeat order this year: and other repeat orders too numerous to mention.*

And what about UTILITY poultry?

Well, hundreds exported and no complaint but many letters of appreciation. This last season our farm was visited by the Livestock Expert to the Bombay Government and also by the Poultry Expert to the Punjab Government, both of whom expressd satisfaction with all they saw. Two years ago we supplied the Punjab Government with the breeding stock for their experimental Farm and their Poultry Expert was quite satisfied with the birds. After two years he is still satisfied with them!! Breeding pens exported to the N. W. F. Government also gave complete satisfaction, the officer to whom *consigned informing us that they were the admiration of all* who saw them. And, see our unique guarantee (under Breeder's Cards) in regard to your approval of utility stock exported by us. No inspection by **cliques** at this end but your approval at your end. We know our stock, know India and Burma, know the kind of stock required for those countries, and also know that we can satisfy you.

Prices.

We are aware that some importers have thought our quotations too low and consequently obtained stock elsewhere. In fact, two importers have told us this, but after trying elsewhere eventually came to us, and are now satisfied. Now think this over. We do not spend thousands of pounds on advertisements. We keep only select birds of popular breeds and "Sperrin" Poultry Farm is a family affair with no outside help. No Directors, no Managers, and no hired poultrymen to draw salaries. Overhead charges are therefore reduced to a minimum, which obviously affects prices of stock. Still, we *are not competing to send out mongrelly*, non-pedigree, market or bazar birds. We sell here on our farm pullets as low as 12/6 and 15/- each and cockerels from 15/- each. But these are not what we call **Export Grade**, for which grade every bird must be typical and fit for the breeding pen, our minimum price being £1 for pullets and 30/- for cockerels, here, on farm. Add to this cost of export, and you get a minimum of £2 per bird provided there are not less than six birds in total consignment for one port. For exhibition bird; minimum inclusive price is £3 per bird. Maximum price we recommend for export is £15 per trio, although we can send you higher priced birds if you wish. **Really first class utility stock at £9 per trio and real good exhibition stock at £10 and £12 per trio. Quality according to price you pay.**

We can export any breed or variety but we specialise in the following :—

Exhibition, but from good layers, all parent stock tested for winter months. R. I. Reds, Light Sussex, Buff Rocks, Anconas and Croad Langshans.

Exhibition Utility, *i e.*, utility birds specially selected and bred for utility classes at shows. R. I. Reds, Light Sussex, Buff Rocks, Anconas, white Wyandottes, Croad Langshans, Black Minorcas and white Leghorns.

Utility, pedigree bred, from high record dams and sires bred from high record large egg dams. R. I. Reds, Anconas, white Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and white Leghorns. Our two winning breeding pens at last Calcutta show were of this class.

Notwithstanding our successes with Reds in India, Burma and at Home we have this year introduced new blood and hope to infuse this blood gradually into our own strain and also retain a pen quite distinct from our own strain for a time. We hope to have several pens available for export. Here we are, Mrs. R. Moore's famous strain, and we have plenty bred from the following pens, the sires heading which we give :—

(1) *3rd Royal, 1st Plymouth and also sired 1st and 2nd Royal Show pullets*; (2) 2nd Crystal Palace; (3) 1st R. I. Red Club Show; (4) Sire of Club Show winner; (5) 1st Palace (utility); (6) 4th Dairy 1928; (7) 2nd Breeding pen Dairy 1929.

You will see that we have spared no expense and have undoubtedly got the very best in England for our new blood and for you if you so desire.

What our idea of value is may be gauged from the following. We have sent three pens to Indian shows for sale. The first was claimed as soon as the ship arrived Calcutta. The last two pens arrived Calcutta the evening before the show. The Leghorns were claimed as soon as they arrived at show ground and the Reds by 10 a.m. Compare this with some birds sent to India for sale. Ours are popular breeds, popular prices, and once seen the birds sell quickly.

Size of Egg

is troubling most breeders. We never use any eggs for incubating that are below 2 ounces but this year we have raised the standard to a minimum of 2 ounces from pullets and $2\frac{1}{8}$ from hens, and, no cockerel will be retained for stock except those from eggs weighing a minimum of $2\frac{1}{8}$ for exhibition and $2\frac{1}{4}$ for utility-exhibition and utility.

GEORGE HOWARD,

"SPERRIN" POULTRY FARM,

LANGLEY, HITCHIN,

ENGLAND.

IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

(Gleanings from the Home Journals.)

Nutrition, Vitamins and Mineral Feeding.

Greater attention is now being given to the question of food and food values in respect to the requirements of growing and laying stock, and experiments, in this direction are being carried out at various research stations. Unfortunately, the knowledge gained is very limited. Respecting the protein requirements of growing stock it is shown that the younger the animal the greater its capacity for utilising protein, and that its power of retention decreases as it becomes older. The diet of young birds in their natural state consists very largely of animal food, in the form of insect life. Where most of the commonly recommended formula for chick mashes seem adrift is that they lack sufficient protein. This deficiency has been partly remedied by the inclusion of dried milk; but this is expensive, and it is possible that its value in this connection has been over-estimated. It forms, in any case, an incomplete protein by reason of its vitamin and mineral deficiency, and it is believed that correctly balanced protein from fish and meat sources will give even better results.

As regards the mineral requirements of laying stock it has been shown that while the mineral content of the ration is an important factor in both growth and production, and warrants much more attention being given to it in practice, the mineral mixture must be balanced to suit the requirements of the birds being fed. It is clear that the minerals which should be added to the ration depend upon the minerals already present in the ration, and consequently each ration requires its own mineral mixture to adjust it to the requirements of poultry. Obviously, therefore, it cannot be expected that there can be one standard mineral mixture that will give beneficial results when added indiscriminately to different rations, since while in some cases it might be beneficial, in other rations already rich in minerals, it might lead to excess and consequently be harmful. On the strength of these experiments, however, it would certainly appear as if cereal rations could be greatly improved by the addition of lime, phosphates, and common salt.

It is worth noting that in these experiments the salt mixture consisted of "bone meal, 50 per cent., chalk, 20 per cent., common salt, 20 per cent., sulphur, 5 per cent., iron oxide, 5 per cent. and a trace of potassium iodide, and the allowance was 5 per cent. of this salt mixture. The mineral mixtures were added to the mash and ultimately mixed with it, so that in addition to the oyster shell or limestone grit, which the birds took according to their appetites or instincts, the added minerals were consumed in the mash.

In connection with the requirements of poultry it has been shown by careful experiments that the inclusion of certain important factors in the food leads to better results. The peculiar active agent possessed by these factors is at present unknown. These experiments show that proper growth and development is impossible without these essential factors. As a well-known authority has expressed it:—"In food there is something which escapes chemical and physical examination; something which bestows upon the food the greater building power, which is so important during growth and development. The something is the vitality of the soul of the food." It may be taken that the soul of the food is in the life, whether of animal or plant. Also that there is in the germ of a cereal, such as wheat and maize, the incipient seed of the vegetable, and in the germ vesicle of an egg, that which adds enormously to their food calues. If such be true, then the probabilities are that many of the problesm presenting themselves to poultry-keepers today are directly due to absence of these minute elements, which are ignored because they cannot be seen, what is here stated has been puzzling scientists for years, long before the discovery of what are now termed vitamins, although no one knows what these are. The name indicates vital factors, and such they have proved to be. That these were present was apparent.

Up to the last year or so we have heard so much about the vitamins—A to D—that it is something of a relief to learn that in vitamin E—the latest discovered of these factors—scientists have been able at last to identify the vital factor that is

(See on next page).

HEALTHIER HOUSING FOR YOUR BIRDS

INSULATE

Egg production can be largely increased by using CELOTEX for lining the walls and roofs of poultry houses.

Once installed, it gives poultry the permanent advantage of a much more uniform temperature with absolute insulation against extreme heat or cold, draughts and damp.

CELOTEX is easy to cut and apply, and weighs only 60 pounds per 100 square feet. It is supplied in boards 3 and 4 feet wide, $\frac{7}{16}$ in. thick, in various lengths from 8 to 14 feet.

AND POULTRY WILL PAY

SEE

OUR "IDEAL" POULTRY HOUSE

AT THE

U. P. P. A. FARM :: :: LUCKNOW.

PARTICULARS GLADLY GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY.

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

"The Board of Health"

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

CALCUTTA.

12.

FOURTH WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS, JULY 22nd—30th: NEWS LETTER.

Air Transport for Poultry.—It is understood that leading air services are making arrangements that will enable them to deliver birds from the Continent direct to the Crystal Palace when the Fourth World Poultry Congress is ready to take delivery. The ordinary means of transport, though excellent and carefully thought out, can hardly compete in point of speed or directness with the aeroplane. Many owners of valuable pedigree birds may welcome the chance of sending their exhibition stock direct in the carefully designed cases that the air services will supply, and we may take it that birds sent by air will arrive at their destination in the pink of condition.

The Congress and B.B.C.—The Ministry of Agriculture, as organiser of the Fourth World Poultry Congress, is grateful to the British Broadcasting Corporation for all it has done, and is doing, to make the great gathering of July next a success. The possibility of broadcasting the speeches at the opening ceremony, and on other occasions, has been considered carefully, but for technical reasons that do not call for discussion here the vast area of the Centre Transept does not lend itself readily to the work of the microphone, and it may not be possible to overcome the difficulties. But the B.B.C. is helping with the musical programme, and will give a special military band concert with considerably augmented orchestra on the opening night of the Congress.

Music at the Poultry Congress—Handel's "Messiah."—It was a happy thought to associate the World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace with one of the musical performances which have made the Palace famous. The serious daily work of the Congress will be over by about 1 p.m.; the rest of the afternoon and the evening will be given to entertainment and recreation. This is the Handle Festival year, the festivals being triennial, and with a view to making the musical side of the Congress as significant as possible Mr. Buckland, the Manager of the Crystal Palace, has decided to concentrate his efforts upon a single performance of the "Messiah." This will be given during the Congress week, with a large orchestra and choir of

(See on next page).

(Continued from previous page).

responsible for promoting growth in the germs of birds and animals; and that they have been able to say definitely that that growth factor is contained in such accessible sources as the germ of grain and raw animal proteids.

The cheapest source of obtaining the vitamin E is, however, insect life, so that stock birds on a wide free range are likely to find a ready quality, failing which it would be necessary to make up the deficiency from the sources above mentioned. However, we are still only on the fringe of investigation regarding these vital elements called vitamins, and as each one comes along we are told that this is the vitamin that is going to do wonders for the poultryman. Thus, after a year or two, we learn that we were on the wrong track—that it is not vitamin A we want, but B; then finally, it is C, then D, and now E.

True it is, that we have many and expensive mixtures, by which the manufacturers realize large profits; and these same foods are said to possess wonderful forcing and recuperative powers. Poultry-keepers have spent a lot of good money in buying these expensive mixtures with which to feed their stock in hope of better hatching results; but there is more than a little doubt among our older practical poultrymen as to whether such feeding is better now—more sustaining, healthful, flesh and bone producing; or more economical, than that in use centuries ago; or the chickens reared stronger, more numerous, or with fewer losses, than those that were fed in simple ways, and by primitive and natural methods centuries, or even half a century ago. And yet there are those who scout at the appeal to Nature, regarding natural methods as primitive and out of place. The fact remains that Mother Nature is as wise as we are ignorant, and she always has the last word. Her methods are perpetuative, ours too often are destructive.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,
ETAH. U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LEGHORNS.

Our recent Wins.

CALCUTTA POULTRY EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 1929.

5 Challenge Cups, 3 Open Specials, 9 Firsts, 7 Seconds, 3 Thirds, 3 V. H. C. Including BEST BIRD IN THE SHOW, with a R. I. RED PULLET ; I. P. C. Challenge Cup. for the BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for the BEST LEGHORN.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW, JANUARY 1930.

5 Challenge Cups, 7 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 2 Thirds, 1 V. H. C., 2 Reserve. Including I P. C. Challenge Cup for BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for BEST LEGHORN.

Eggs for Hatching.

R. I. REDS. EX-UTILITY	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ...	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's) ...	**Rs. 24/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY LEGHORNS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns. Rs. 15/-, 20/-, and 25/- each.
Utility White Leghorns. Rs. 10/-, 15/- and 20/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTIONS GUARANTEED.

A. E. SLATER, *Manager.*

LIBRARY
AU, Coimbatore - 3
000025919

(*Continued from previous page*).

2,000 voices in the charge of Sir Thomas Beecham, whose invaluable aid is his free gift. The performance under his direction will be a contribution of the first importance, and must be of special interest to an audience of which the greater part has never heard Handel's masterpiece rendered on like scale. It is fair to state now that the number of tickets available for the general public is limited. Delegates to and members of Congress have to be considered, and following them the claims of relatives and friends of the choir take priority. But some hundreds of seats will be for sale, and early application is available.

The Lay-out of the Crystal Palace.—The fault of the average agricultural or livestock show is that it develops very largely on the utility side. A collection of sheds, marquees and rough outbuildings, set up in ordered disarray, may serve all the purposes of responsible parties and call for no criticism. But the Fourth World Poultry Congress, which is also the first World Poultry Congress to be held in Englnd, must have a better-considered setting, and the purpose of those responsible for the lay-out has been to bring buildings, grounds and exhibits into a harmony that is associated with grace of design and beauty of embellishment. There is little trouble in dealing with main floor space, where the model of the Prince of Wales's Ranch, the National Exhibit, and the Exhibit of the Empire Marketing Board will supplement the Trade and other displays. But it is more difficult to deal with the ground floor level of the Crystal Palace, where the chief livestock exhibits will be staged. The difficulty has been recognised and will be met. When the public visits the Crystal Palace in the last week of July it will find that trees and flowers have contributed, in the hands of skilled gardeners, a decorative scheme that serves admirably as a setting for the livestock. The terraces will be equally attractive, and the visitor will have the impression of a well-ordered arrangement to which every exhibit and every exhibitor contributes something.

Marketing Methods, Old and New.—The demonstration of modern marketing methods at the Fourth World Poultry Congress will be timely and of more than passing importance, for wise marketing provides the open sesame to successful endeavour. Strange though it may seem, practices followed today in the outlying parts of Wales are also familiar in parts of the world like the United States, where no endeavour is regarded as reputable unless it is abreast of or even in advance of the times. For example, in parts of rural Wales you find the higgler, driving from farm to farm to collect eggs for re-sale in the market. In outlying American country you find the huckster in his wagon, collecting to sell to the local dealer, who sells to the wholesaler, who sells to the retailer, who sells to the consumer. Four intermediaries, none of whom is in business for his health's sake, stand between the producer and the consumer. The Congress may point the way to more effective methods, while setting before the public the story of recent endeavour.

Rats and Poultry.—The Fourth World Congress affords a welcome opportunity of emphasising the part that rat repression plays in successful poultry-keeping. Poultry farms suffer very badly from rats, particularly if the houses are not properly constructed, or if the food is stored in the careless fashion that permits vermin to gain access. Hedgerows round poultry farms are often the centre of rat infestation. The successful poultry farmer builds his houses on vermin-proof lines and keeps his food in vermin-proofed stores; modern investigation has made it possible for this work to be carried out very thoroughly and at comparatively small expense. The latest pamphlets and leaflets relating to rats, and issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, will be available to visitors to the Crystal Palace.

The Post-Congress Tour.—While the Post-Congress Tour, organised by the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has been designed, in part, to give foreign delegates and members a chance of seeing the beauty spots of England, Scotland, all Ireland and Wales, there is a very special advantage to the home delegate interested in poultry-breeding. It may be of interest to set out the names of leading Institutes and educational establishments on the itinerary where modern methods will be shown and explained. They are the Harper Adams Agricultural College,

(See on next page).

For Producing EGGS

NOTHING EQUALS

OVUM

THORLEYS

Poultry and Game Spice.

OVUM

fortifies the Constitution.

TO have healthy birds there must be a strong constitution. To secure this, OVUM can be specially recommended. Its tonic properties are such as to fortify the constitution, so laying a good foundation, enabling birds to withstand wear and tear more successfully.

Results certainly prove that OVUM aids poultry in resisting ills to which they are liable in India.

The use of OVUM also strengthesn the ovaries and enables birds to recover more quickly from the strain of laying an egg—therefore they are the sooner ready to lay again.

YOUNG CHICKS

ALL young birds need care and attention, without which failure is sure to follow. Keep your chicks strong, healthy, growing and thriving by sprinkling a little OVUM in with the soft food. It is astonishing how rapidly young birds so fed will develop and early become a source of profit and pleasure. All poultry keepers should use OVUM when rearing young birds.

Briefly the use of OVUM for young birds assures healthy poultry, sturdy growth and rapid development.

No fear need be entertained of using OVUM. It is perfectly harmless and can be used practically from the start.

A sprinkling of OVUM in the proportion of a teaspoonful for 30 chicks will lay a firm foundation on which growth, health and development will follow naturally.

JOSEPH THORLEY, Ltd.,
KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N. 1.
Indian Agent :—A. O. FODEN, Narayangunge, East Bengal.

Descriptive Literature on Application.

31-3-30.

CERTIFIED, TYPICAL, UTILITY POULTRY

ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH

Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association

LIVE STOCK EXPORTERS' ROLL.

For full Information Apply to

Mr. Tom Newman, Rudgwick, Horsham, Sussex, England.

Visit the S.P.B.A. STANDS at the

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS, LONDON.

31-5-30.

GRIT

POULTRY SHELL GRIT.

YOUR poultry cannot thrive without grit; it is essential to them as your teeth are to you. Shell grit assists in the process of grinding the corn in the fowl's gizzard, and therefore assists in the assimilation of the food. Our grit also contains all the lime that is necessary for the fowls, and, prevents soft shelled eggs. Its price brings it within the reach of all. The grit is ready crushed, in three grades, *i.e.*, Coarse, Medium and fine, and is supplied in 1 maund, ½ maund and ¼ maund bags, at Rs. 4, Rs. 5 *and* Rs. 6 *per maund*, F. O. R. Mehsi, B. & N. W. Ry. When ordering state whether to be sent by goods or passenger train.

APPLY TO:

THE NORTH INDIA POULTRY GRIT WORKS,

Champaran District. Mehsi P. O.,
31-1-30. BEHAR.

TENNYSON FAWKES,

ROYAL STOCK FARM,

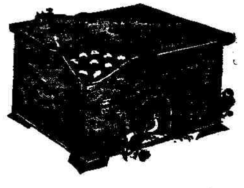
LEONARD STANLEY,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
ENGLAND.

Patronized by Royalty, including Indian Princes and Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, Established over 30 years. One of the most successful Breeders, Exhibitors, and Exporters of Exhibition and Utility Poultry. Winner of over 8,000 prizes and have supplied winners at all important shows in the World. Poultry and Pigeons of all varieties exported entirely at my own risk *to India or any other part of* the World. Prices strictly reasonable and inclusive, prompt and personal attention given to all orders and complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence in any language.

Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

31-12-30.



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25. 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs. 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs. 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. 5. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone grit chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

31-12-30.

CURRENT EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

(By Geo. Howard, Sperrin Poultry Farm, Langley, Hitchin, England).

Our Editor has asked me whether I will contribute a monthly column of current events in England, Mr. E. Bostock Smith having ceased to supply these notes owing to his retirement from poultry keeping. It is with some diffidence that I agree to undertake the job as I feel that I cannot give the same time to it that Mr. Bostock Smith did; he had a secretary and staff to assist him as well. Further, I feel that readers must be about tired of reading notes contributed by myself and will not appreciate the thought of having to put up with more of them. However, I will attempt the task and endeavour to get the notes along as regular as possible. At the same time I wish readers to note that whatever appears under the heading of "Current events in England" will do so without comment from me and that the views, opinions, etc., that appear from time to time under that heading will not necessarily be my own individual view, opinion, etc

Should any reader wish for further information on any item at any time a letter to me will recive attention and a reply, if of a general nature, will appear under my usual column of "Notes and Queries."

World's Poultry Congress. Arrangements are well in hand for the forthcoming Congress to be held at the Crystal Palace. From 22nd to 30th July. All available Trade stand space has been taken up and it is apparent that there will be a good collection of poultry from abroad, including India and possibly Burma. Entries have not so far however come in very fast from English breeders who are being urged to come to the front more and send in entries. High entry fees is generally accepted as being the chief reason for English breeders hanging back.

B. W. D. A bombshell has been dropped by Mr. Rodwell, the well known Lancashire Poultry Breeder. Some weeks back he wrote to the Poultry Press to the effect that breeders were being frightened into having their stock tested for "B.W.D." although convinced of the futility of it. His contention was that so many breeders are advertising that their stock has been so tested that purchasers are likely to be influenced by the same and that those breeders who do not blood test stand a chance of losing custom, and are more or less compelled to have their stock blood tested to come into line, although the health of their stock proves that there is really no necessity for it. The views of Mr Rodwell are now being backed up by many well known breeders, while of course there are others who support the bloodtesters. It has further been said that whole question of "B.W.D." is more or less a scare supported by those who have the most to make out of it, namely those who do the blood-testing for a living. So far it is most notable that the supporters of the views of Mr. Rodwell attach their name to their letters, while several of the supporters of bloodtesting have used a *non de plume*. The controvery still rages. The headlines in one paper this week are "BLOOD TESTING. FASHION OR FEAR?"

Egg Prices. The bottom has fallen out of the market where the price of English New Laid Eggs is concerned. About three weeks back standard grade eggs were selling at round about 20*s* per 120, whereas the price now (10th March) is round about 12*s* per 120.

National Mark Chicken. The National Mark having proved a success with eggs is now being applied to table poultry.

(Continued from previous page).

home of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, and the Llysfasi Farm Institute near Ruthin, in Denbighshire. In Northern Ireland, the Ministry's Official Laying Trials Station near Belfast will be on view. In the supplementary tour arranged by the Irish Free State the Munster Institute at Cork will be visited, and a poultry farms of more than local reputation in County Wicklow. From Edinburgh the visitors will go to the poultry farms at Corstorphine, Seafield and Carlops. Back in England, special attention will be given to Lancashire endeavour and achievement. It is easy to understand that this tour holds great advantages to the British poultry keeper who is delegate to or member of the Congress.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
10, Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.1., England.

THE BEST AND RELIABLE WAY OF

SHIPPING POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

IS THROUGH

NEALE & WILKINSON

LIMITED.

16, Camomile Street, LONDON, E. C. 3.

Own branches at Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, Hull, and all over the world.

Rates and full particulars required for export on application.

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from :

Mrs. TROWER RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR.,

Re. **1/-** *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*

4 *tins and above postage paid.*

A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM

SIMLA. S. W.

Specialists in the breeding of Dual purpose White & Black Leghorns and Black Minorcas.

Only the very best specimens mated up for breeding.

Eggs for hatching Rs. **15/-** per dozen.

Stock available as the season advances at reasonable prices.

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO.

Apply :—

H. WIGGAL,

Manager.

- SITTINGS -

FROM IMPORTED STOCK.

R. I. REDS FROM SCOTT, ENGLAND.

WHITE LEGHORNS & AUSTRALORPS

- FROM -

GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM,

AUSTRALIA.

Rs. 15/- for 15 Eggs.

Some good Cockerels Rs. 12/- each.

SUSSEX GROUND OATS. 56 lb. Rs. 10/-

BOTANICAL GARDENS P. O.

3. **CALCUTTA.**

THE

Feathered World

ANNUAL

1930.

A few of these books have been received for sale.

Rs. 2/8 each.

POST FREE or V. P. P.

APPLY to:—

The EDITOR,

Indian Poultry Gazette.

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box. Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,

3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.

2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Exporters Exhibits at Indian Shows.

SIR,

Can you spare me space to raise the matter of whether it is in the interests of your Indian shows for exporters to exhibit their stock there in competition with that of local fanciers? I will go back to the year 1921 when I was Honorary Secretary of the Club. In that year Lord Dewar wished to send some exhibits to be sold; the matter was placed before the Committee with what result I have forgotten as the birds in question arrived some weeks after the show was over. At the time a controvery was going on in regard to whether Government birds should be allowed to compete at the shows. At the Calcutta show of 1921 many exhibitors spoke to me on the subject, the majority being of the opinion that if exporters sent their birds to Indian shows they should not compete against exhibits of local fanciers. The matter appeared to die out, but I note that in 1928 several English breeders sent birds to the All-India at Calcutta, the Heavy Breed Breeding Trio class being won by them to the exclusion of local exhibitors. This year the same thing happened at Calcutta, myself being the culprit, both Heavy and Light breeding trio classes being won by birds sent out by myself for sale, but, as you are aware, these particular birds were not really intended for exhibition, they being sent to you as Club Secretary for auction the proceeds of which were to go to my advertisement account with the Club. You will remember that I left the entire matter in your hands as to their disposal and exhibiting, and I am most grateful to you for the trouble taken, but I feel guilty of having won something that I ought not to have competed for.

Some two or three years back I also sent some stock to be sold at the All India at Calcutta, but made a condition with Mr. Slater, then the Club Secretary, that any prizes won by the birds should not be taken but be awarded to the birds next in merit. There birds were however sold as soon as they arrived at Calcutta and did not get to the show as my exhibits. I have, however, since become convinced that the action of not taking awards made to birds and permitting such to be passed on to those next in merit leads to confusion and should not be allowed.

Is there a remedy, or is a remedy required? Take the latter question first. There were, I believe, 8 entries in each breeding trio class at the last Calcutta show notwithstanding that 1st, 2nd and third prizes went to English breeders the year before. This looks like exhibitors having nothing against English breeders competing against them. But, at the All India at Lucknow, there appears to have been a single entry in each breeding trio class! It having been advertised that certain exhibits would be there may, and may not have affected entries. And, I note, that an English breeder was competing in the single bird classes at that show.

Perhaps exhibitors will think it over and give you their views. If they favour English Breeders competing with them, then I am quite agreeable to support any future Calcutta show with a few exhibits. My own personal views are that English Breeders should *not* compete against exhibitors residing in India, as such is likely to lead to a falling off of exhibits from local fanciers if the plums fall time after time to English breeders. If English, American, or any other exporters can be persuaded to send exhibits, why not a special section or classes for them? In other words, breeding trio or single birds classes open to international competition. I will gladly give my support to such classes for any shows at Calcutta or Bombay, on the condition that other Overseas Breeders or local fanciers can be persuaded to send along entries. I don't want 1st prizes awrded to birds that are the only entry in the class as appears to have been the case in many instances at the recent Lucknow show. Let there be competition, the more of it the merrier, which will be all to the good of the fancy in India.

The very name of India's premier show, "The All-India" seems to bar Overseas exhibitors. I do not know the reasons underlying the adoption of that name, but the inclusion of Overseas exhibitors makes the show an International affair, which may or may not be to the advantage of poultry keepers in India.

GEO. HOWARD.

(*See on next page*).

"ANTIFECTOL"

WOOD PRESERVATIVE

is applied with an ordinary paint brush. It permeates the wood work preventing and arresting dry rot, fungus and decay. It is an absolute preservative against White ants, and other destructive insects. It possesses strong antiseptic and disinfectant properties. All woodwork, exterior or interior, should be treated with "**ANTIFECTOL.**"

"**ANTIFECTOL**" is manufactured in Brown, Red and Green. A gallon covers about 800 sq. ft. one coat.

PRICES F. O. R. CALCUTTA.

	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. P.	
Brown 5 gall. drums ...	2 12 0	per gall.	Red & Green 5 gall. drums	3 8 0	per gall.
,, 1 gall. tin ...	3 8 0	,,	,, 1 gall. tin	4 8 0	,,

COPY OF TEST CERTIFICATE SENT ON REQUEST.

ELLERMAN'S ARRACAN RICE AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

8 Telegrams "ARRACAN" :: CALCUTTA. :: Post Box 28.

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

"The Indian Veterinary Journal." Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 4/- for the profession and Rs. 8/- for others and foreign. It is the only English Veterinary Journal of its kind in India devoted to Veterinary Medicine, Surgery, and kindred subjects. It contains also the cream of current literature, and is valuable alike to Veterinarians and Agriculturists. It circulates all over the world, and is the best medium for advertisement. All communications should be addressed to the Editor,

Mr. P. SRINIVASA RAO,
G.M.V.C.
26, Wallaja Road, Mount Road,
Madras, South India.

Exc.

IMPORTERS OF POULTRY

from the British Isles cannot do better than instruct their Suppliers to ship through :—

VAN OPPEN & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1879, 50 years' experience)

the recognized Experts in the shipment of Livestock.

Van Oppen's are specialists in this branch of shipping. They cover insurance (when so instructed), supply suitable travelling coops, arrange for feeding, watering and the general well-being of stock whilst in transit. Refer your Suppliers for advice and information to :—

VAN OPPEN & Co., Ltd.

Head Office :—90/91, Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E. C. 1.

Branch Offices :—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Dover, Hull, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester.

FRANCE :—Société de Transports Van Oppen Ltd., Paris, Boulogne-Sur-Mer, Dieppe and Le Havre.

HOLLAND :—Van Oppen & Co. (Holland), Ltd., Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Roosendaal.

U. S. A. :—Van Oppen & Co., (Inc.) 44, Whitehall Street, New York.

12

Poultry Farming in the East

By Mrs. A. K. FAWKES.

Poultry Expert to the United Provinces Govt.

THE ONLY REALLY

Modern Poultry Book for India.

Written in simple language, it is a practical aid to all poultry keepers, and none should be without it.

The Third Edition of this popular handbook is now ready. It has been completely revised and brought up-to-date and much improved. It contains twenty-two chapters on the management of poultry, including selection of breeds, breeding, housing, feeding, incubation, chicken rearing, hygiene, capons, diseases and their treatment, parasites, ticks and tick fever, glossary of poultry terms, general hints, ducks, geese, turkeys, bantams, etc.

SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE COLOURED PLATES.

Numerous pictures & descriptive illustrations.

Price Rs. 4-8 only. By V.P. Post Rs. 5.

Obtainable from . .

Fawkes Appliance Department,
U. P. P. A., :: :: :: LUCKNOW.
Exc.

(Continued from previous page).

SIR,

We should be glad if you would have the following article inserted in your columns:—

Dehra Dun District Exhibition.

The poultry show at the above exhibition proved a very successful one despite the lack of much competition, the birds being very well staged. We were very disappointed not to see Mrs. Higgs beautiful Rhode Island Reds, Mrs. Peychers exhibition Leghorns, and Mr. Tompkins Black Minorcas, all of which would have carried all the specials away I feel sure. Mr. Johnsons "Australorps" were about the best I have seen in this country of a splendid utility type. It was very sporting of the Rajah of Mursan to send his birds such a distance at this time of the year. Many thanks are due to Mr. Islam who worked single handed and had all the birds penned to time, also to the Judges, Mrs Fred Quarry, Mrs. Prothero Thomas, and Mr. Islam who were most thorough and painstaking. We ourselves had very bad luck indeed though the Judges were very generous in their awards to us giving us amongst other specials "best bird in show" our bad luck developed after our return to the farm. Having boasted through your columns that we had never had the plague known amongst some as the Raniket deasease, it upset us very much to find the "best bird in show" (A light Sussex cockerel) and a black Minorca cockerel recently purchased from the Etah Poultry farm developed this disease and died almost immediately. At the time we were very nervous to find the Committee had not asked the aid of the veterinary surgeon to disinfect the pens and vet the birds. When one sends valuable birds to shows one expects to receive ordinary protection. If this it not received committees cannot expect to receive any entries at all.

MRS. BRADFORD OUSELEY.

Our First Monthly Competition.

Beginning with the May edition of the Gazette we are starting a monthly competition for Gazette readers and hope to see large entries.

The Competition takes the form of a problem set by the Hon. Editor and readers are invited to write their answer to this problem. Replies to be brief and of not more than 250 words in length. Each entry to be accompanied by -/8/- in stamps. No limit to number of entries but each entry must accompany a coupon from the Gazette.

The prize will consist of a collection of poultry books given by the Gazette and the winning reply will be published in the following month's edition.

Closing date 20th May, 1930.

The month's competition :—Which is best ? Wet or Dry mash feeding ?

COMPETITION COUPON MAY 1930

☞ Cut this Coupon out and post with your attempt.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. P. *Jamalpur.*—I have decided to erect a house to accommodate 100 Leghorn pullets for laying would you please give me a suitable size to hold that number.—With internal nests, dropping boards etc., Mr. P. I advise 32 ft. x 10 ft. x 8 ft. high and run space should be not less than ½ acre.

Mrs. H. *Naihati.*—I have hatched some ducklings from eggs bought (I. R. ducks) and as I have got to make a pond for them what size would be suitable to allow 20 ducks?—The Indian Runner Mrs. H. is almost a dry land bird but they need a small place to bath in and I should say a cement construction 4 ft. square by 1 ft. deep is sufficient. Water should be changed daily.

Mr. K. *Calcutta.*—Having gone in for a brooder for my chicks what is the best temperature to run it at? For the first week Mr. K. run it at 95 degrees and then reduce it by 5 degress per week till normally 65 is reached when it will only be needed to light the lamp at night. Watch your chicks in it and if they huddle together and give a discontented chirp increase a few degrees but if they will keep their beaks open, hang their heads with the beak perhaps touching the floor cut down a few degrees. If just right they will sit on the brooder floor in little groups and tuck their heads in and sleep.

Mr. C. *Barrackpore.*—I keep my fowls on fine cinder runs and I find I am getting a lot of scaly leg. Are cinders responsible for this do you think? Cinders do not cause scaly leg as it is the result of a parasite under the scales of the leg. The cinders may help the mite to get under the scales being harsh and likely to get under the scales and open them affording easier entrance. Dip the legs in kerosine up to the hock being careful not to get oil on the flesh or feather and you might if you are able, turn them on to grass or earth.

Mr. S. *Nagpur.*—Gives a description of some birds he bought as R. I. Reds, and asks an opinion on them. By the description Mr. S. I think you have bought some dasi cressed stock, the male side being R. I. Red and the female side desi. They should have yellow legs and not squat but medium size in leg length. When one of the females comes on to lay keep a record of the number of eggs she lays before going broody and tell me the size of the eggs and weight of 6 weighed together.

Mr. G. *Mongyr.* Gives a formula of mash being given to his stock and now that he has been able to get meat meal wants to know what amount should be added to the present formula for best results.—To every eight pounds of mash add one pound of meat meal Mr. G.

Mr. C. *Darjeeling.*—I have bought some eggs from Black Barnevelders and now the chicks are hatched they are all showing white wing feathers and have white in the breast. Don't worry Mr. C. this is more the rule than the exception I think and I am certain they will moult out black quite O K if they are pure Barney. The R. I. Red is the same and chicks very often show a lot of white feather at first but later if they are good stock they moult out into the required red.

Mr. F. *Calcutta.*—Asks for advice re: his?? incubator.—Your trouble I think is due to under cooling as the makers of this machine advise from 10 to 14 minutes daily for the third week and you have only allowed about half that. Are you sure the moisture apparatus is working correctly?

Mr. L. *Patna.*—Wants information re: the keeping and breeding of Homer pigeons.—I am not by any means expert in the keeping of pigeons Mr. L. and I should suggest you obtain "The Homing Pigeon" from the Club Librarian, his address is Mr. A. Foden, Narayangunge. E. Bengal.

Mr. N. (*Address unreadable*).—Will the R. I. Red and Light Sussex make a sex link cross and if so what will be the colours of the sexes?—Yes this is a good sex linked mating and females will take the sam colour as the sire and males the same as the dam. Leg colouring will be of no indicative colour but will range from flesh to dark yellow in both sex.

Mrs. J. *Feni.*—Asks do I know of anyone in India breeding Wellsummers?—I do not Mrs. J. Sorry.

Mr. R. *Calcutta.*—Shell-less eggs.—By the formula of your feeding the birds are very much overfed and do not wonder at shell-less eggs. Write me c/o. the Editor and I will put you right.

IMPORTED BIRDS.

LIGHT SUSSEX. Settings from Winner Harper Admas Trials. 1st Prize England. Rs. **20/-** per dozen.

White ORPINGTONS. 1st Prize. From Rs. **30/-** a Trio. Settings Rs. **16/-** per doz.

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 Shillong, Assam.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. **30/-** *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH,

Ajmer, Rajputana.

11

BOOKS FOR FANCIERS.

	Rs.	As.
Inheritance of Fecundity in Fowls	4	6
The Sussex Fowl ...	1	8
The Wyndctte	1	8
The Modern Minorca ...	1	8
Incubation (Natural and Artificial)	1	8
The Racing Homer ...	1	8
Pigeon Lofts and Fittings ...	0	8
Moulting, Separating stock, Showing, etc., (Pigeons)	0	8
Breeding Poultry for Exhibition	0	8

Postage Free or V. P. P.

FROM THE EDITOR

INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE.

Pedigree Utility Leghorns.

A few young Cockerels from my imported Leghorns for sale.

READY NOW.

Sire winner at Calcutta Show this year.

Selected Rs. **10/-** each.
Seconds Rs. 8/- „
f.o.r. Calcutta.

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNJ,

E. BENGAL.

10

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.

POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows.

Specialities:—

Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—

Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.

BOLPUR.

9

IMPORTED PENS.

High Grade Utility Rhode Island Reds.

Won Fund Challenge Cup for Best R. I. R. bred in India

CALCUTTA SHOW 1929.

Setting of 13 Eggs Rs **22/-**

BLACK BARNEVELDERS

Won Special Prize Best Imported Pen

ALL INDIA 1928.

Setting of seven eggs Rs. **13/-**

Packing and Postage Free

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER

Mrs. WYNDHAM,

LONGVIEW, PANKHABARI,

5 DARJEELING DISTRICT.

THE

Agarpara Estates Poultry Farm

AGARPARA E. B. Ry

(9, MILES OFF CALCUTTA.)

White Leghorns. Black Minorcas. } Tennyson Fawkes Strain.

Rhode Island Reds. C. J. Lumsden Strain.

CHITTAGONG RABBITS.

Chickens & Settings at moderate rates.

New Laid eggs supplied daily in Calcutta.

FATTENED FOWLS ON ORDER.

Write to Manager.

4

A. C. Bullmore. Arthurston Poultry Farm. Mount Road, Madras.

Breeders of Highest Pedigree Utility White Leghorns, Cams. Barrons, Padman's Strains. *Australorps* Judsons, Marville. Christies Strains.

Rhode Island Reds. Golden, Dr. Crowleys Bouchers, also English Exhibition Strain Eggs :—From General Pen White Leghorns only Rs. 7 per dozen. Special Pens Rs. 15. Extra Special Pens Rs. 20, Super Special Pens Rs. 25 dozen. Write for New Lists.

11

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State College utility strain.

TURKEYS—First class Indian bred birds.

All laying stock is pedigreed and trap-nested.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

Katpadi, South India.

10

GEORGE HOWARD,

Sperrin Poultry Farm,

Langley, HITCHIN, Herts, England.

Breeder, exhibitor, Exporter of pedigree utility and exhibition poultry. Exports at our own risks and inclusive prices for live delivery Indian ports. Prices from £. 2 per bird.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed, See further Breeder's Card. See also larger displayed advertisement in Gazette Year Book. Further announcements will appear periodically in this Gazette.

2

UNIQUE EXPORT GUARANTEE.

As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval i.e. if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or All India Show for auction and if purchase price not realised we will refund difference. George Howard.

2